## Workers Wellbeing Webinar

Supporting staff in the Women and Girls sector

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Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup> July 2020 11am – 1pm

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#### Agenda

- 11-11.10am: Welcome, introductions and logistics
- 11.10-11.25: What influences staff wellbeing? policies and practice
- 11.25-11.40: Supporting staff through systemic and reflective practice
- 11.40-12.05: Self-care practice: Working with breath (need to change)
- 12.05-12.25: Breakout room discussions
- 12.25-12.50: Main room discussion comments, questions, reflections
- 12.50-1pm: Wrap up and close

#### What influences staff wellbeing?



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#### What influences staff wellbeing?

- Health physical and mental health and safety
- Good work environment, line management, work demands, autonomy, change management, pay and reward
- Values/Principles Leadership, ethical standards, diversity and inclusion
- Collective/Social employee voice, collective performance
- Personal growth career development, emotional, lifelong learning, creativity
- Good lifestyle choices physical activity, healthy eating
- Financial well-being Fair pay and benefit policies, retirement planning, employee financial support (including signposting)
  – The key domains of wellbeing, identified by CIPD (2020).

#### What needs to be considered?

By employers, senior leaders & managers, HR: (NICE, 2016)	1) Organisational commitment
	2) Work environment
	3) Equality and engagement
	4) Senior Leadership
	5) Role and leadership style of managers
	6) Job design
	7) Monitoring and evaluation
-	8) Training

#### **Evidence-based practice**



- Cause and effect is difficult to determine
  - E.g. Job performance versus job satisfaction
- Therefore, it's important to:
  - Look at scientific evidence
  - Use your expertise and experience
  - Review organisational data
  - Gain stakeholder views, opinions and feelings

### A few considerations for leaders and managers



Job, role and task design



The difference between policy and practice – the unspoken expectations



The importance of role-modelling

#### **Trauma-informed staff support**

- Fight, flight, freeze, flop or fawn responses
- Role of vicarious trauma and/or re-triggering of trauma
- Potential for post-traumatic growth (Cohen & Collens, 2013)
- Trauma is held in the body (Van der Kolk, 2014)



#### **RESPECT Model (Dunkley, 2018)**

- R Relaxation
- E Education
- S Social
- P Physical
- E Exercise
- C Creativity
- T Thinking



#### **Trauma-informed staff support**

- Creating space in the agenda of meetings
- Offering reflective spaces and encouraging peer support
- Normalising self-care practice and introducing it into work life e.g. grounding techniques
- Opportunities for play, creativity and humour
- Signposting to other support
- Being a champion for the importance of self-care





- Cohen, K., Collens, P. (2013). The impact of trauma work on trauma workers: A metasynthesis on vicarious trauma and vicarious posttraumatic growth. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy, 5(6),* 570-580.
- CIPD, (2020). <u>Well-being at work factsheet and other resources</u>. CIPD: London
- Daisley, B (Host). (2019, Jan 7). <u>Eat, sleep, work, repeat: Evidence based management –</u> <u>Rob Briner</u> [Audio podcast]. Retrieved from http://itunes.apple.com.
- Barends, E., Rousseau, D. M., Briner, R.B. (2014). <u>Evidence based management: The basic</u> <u>principles.</u> Center for Evidence based Management: Amsterdam.
- British Psychological Society, (2017). <u>Psychology at work: Improving wellbeing and</u> <u>productivity in the workplace.</u> BPS: Leicester.
- Dunkley, F. (2018). <u>RESPECT resilience toolkit blog series</u>.
- National Workforce Skills Development Unit (2019). <u>Workforce stress and the supportive</u> <u>organisation</u>. Health Education England: Leeds.
- Van Der Kolk, B., (2014). The body keeps the score: Brain, mind and body in the healing of trauma. Viking: New York.

### **Other useful resources**

- <u>https://www.smilingmind.com.au/thrive-inside</u> free meditation app for adults and children – great for getting started with meditation
- Public Health England Covid-19: Psychological First Aid training
- <u>Help Through Crisis briefing: Promoting staff wellbeing to improve</u> <u>frontline crisis support</u>
- <u>Post-slavery syndrome: exploring the clinical impact of the Trans-</u> <u>Atlantic Slave Trade</u> – a set of talks online from 2019, free to watch until end July 2020.



## Staff support and reflective practice: Some underlying concepts

#### Camilla Child, Tavistock Institute

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### Why reflective groups

- Provides support for staff by providing a space to feel, think about and express their feelings about work together, in relation to the 'primary task' of the organisation
- It helps people to make connections between their life experiences, work, their organisations and the broader system
- It helps staff to get under the surface of what is going on for themselves and their teams and make sense of it; sometimes they are not aware of these in the moment
- It is not 'therapy' but can have therapeutic effects
- Staff can provide practical help to each other

#### **Reflective Practice?**

- Reflective practice argues that human problems cannot be resolved by the simple application of technical solutions and people's problems are too complex to be resolved in this way (Thompson, 2002)
- Reflective practice is an approach that moves away from standardised, formula responses
- Rather, reflective practice focuses on complexity, variability and uncertainty associated with working in human services

#### **Reflective Practice**

- **Reflective practice** is the capacity to reflect on action in order to learn. (Schon 1983)
- It allows you to be a part of an unfolding drama as well as providing opportunities to be sitting in the audience watching it
- Is about creating awareness of the self in relation to the larger context (the system and environment in which we are working) so that we can work better
- Is about working with the self as instrument
- Offers the opportunity to think and take stock

# In work, tasks and emotions are interconnected

- Organisations are always operating at two levels
- The 'task' level (what are we doing and how do we do it?)
- The 'sentient' level (what are my our feelings about it and how are they expressed, the culture, symbols in work, unconscious group forces etc)
- Working at both of these levels is very important to individual and organisational survival

#### System psychodynamics: systems

 Application of psycho-analytic concepts and systems theory to organisations

From systems theory

- 'Open' systems allow for interactions between internal elements and the environment (feedback loops)
- 'Closed' systems are isolated from their environment

From complexity theory

• Complex adaptive systems - made up of many interacting parts, are nonlinear and self organising with emergent futures

#### System psychodynamics: dynamics

- Dynamics between organisational members (relating to its main purpose, authority and power relationships)
- Conscious and unconscious forces are enacted in organisations
- Individual experience, including unconscious processes, have both individual and broader group and organisational significance



# Containment and holding environment

#### Containment

- The capacity to internally manage the troubling thoughts and feelings and behaviour that arise as a consequence of stress
- Bion's (1961) process of 'reverie' a mother's capacity to hold her baby's anxiety, and her own, to continue thinking and offer her presence and availability without rushing too quickly to solution or leaving it too long

#### Holding environment (Donald Winnicott's 1972)

- A supportive environment which provides a containing space for feelings and allows for risk taking and creativity
- Play, creativity and learning occur through a process of sharing and agreeing meanings in a jointly created space.

#### **Questions and context**

- Broad questions can help to open the discussions e.g.
- What is the impact of the work on me, my team and my organisation?
- How do we work together?
- The context is always important to consider:
  - -Covid-19
  - -Black Lives Matter
  - -Lives of women and girls
  - -The economic situation
  - -Policies

### Noticing

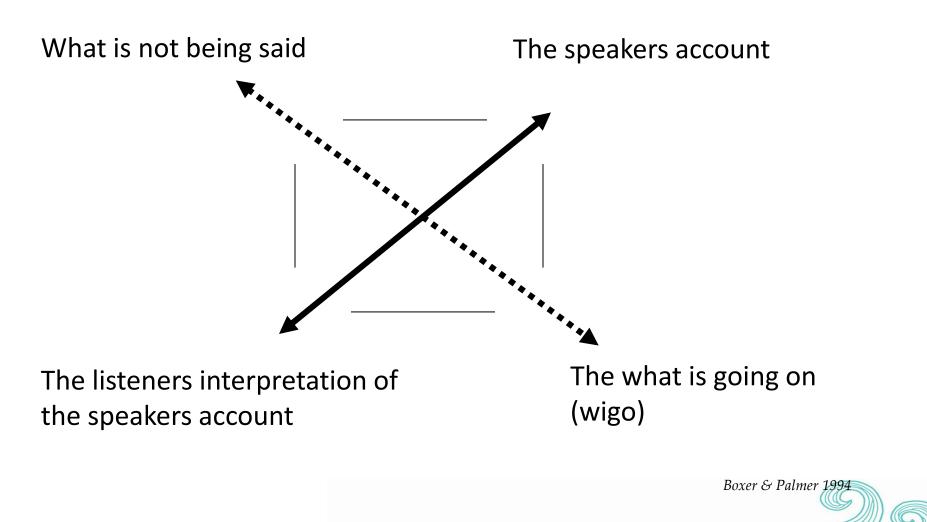
- who talks to who about what
- what language is used
- what tone is taken
- who makes decisions
- how people ally themselves
- what assumptions are being made
- how difference is done
- how meaning is made, by whom, to what ends
- what people do and their explanations for this

## Developing a critical engagement

What...:

- does this account leave out?
- assumptions support this account?
- would it be like to question this view?
- behaviours am I / are we noticing?
- questions do I need to ask?
- happens when I ask them?
- am I reacting to my feelings, behaviour, thoughts, hunches?
- where are the dilemmas?

#### The speaker audience conversation



### Reading

- Menzies Lyth, IEP (1970) The Functioning of Social Systems as a Defence Against Anxiety. London: The Tavistock Institute of Human Relations. <u>http://moderntimesworkplace.com/archives/ericsess/sessvol1/Lythp439.opd.pdf</u>
- Obholzer A & Roberts V (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed 2019) *The Unconscious at Work* Routledge Oxford this provides a good introduction to much of the work represented in these slides.

# Self-care practice: Self-massage and centering with breath



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#### <u>Tavistock Institute</u> – links to all WGI resources



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